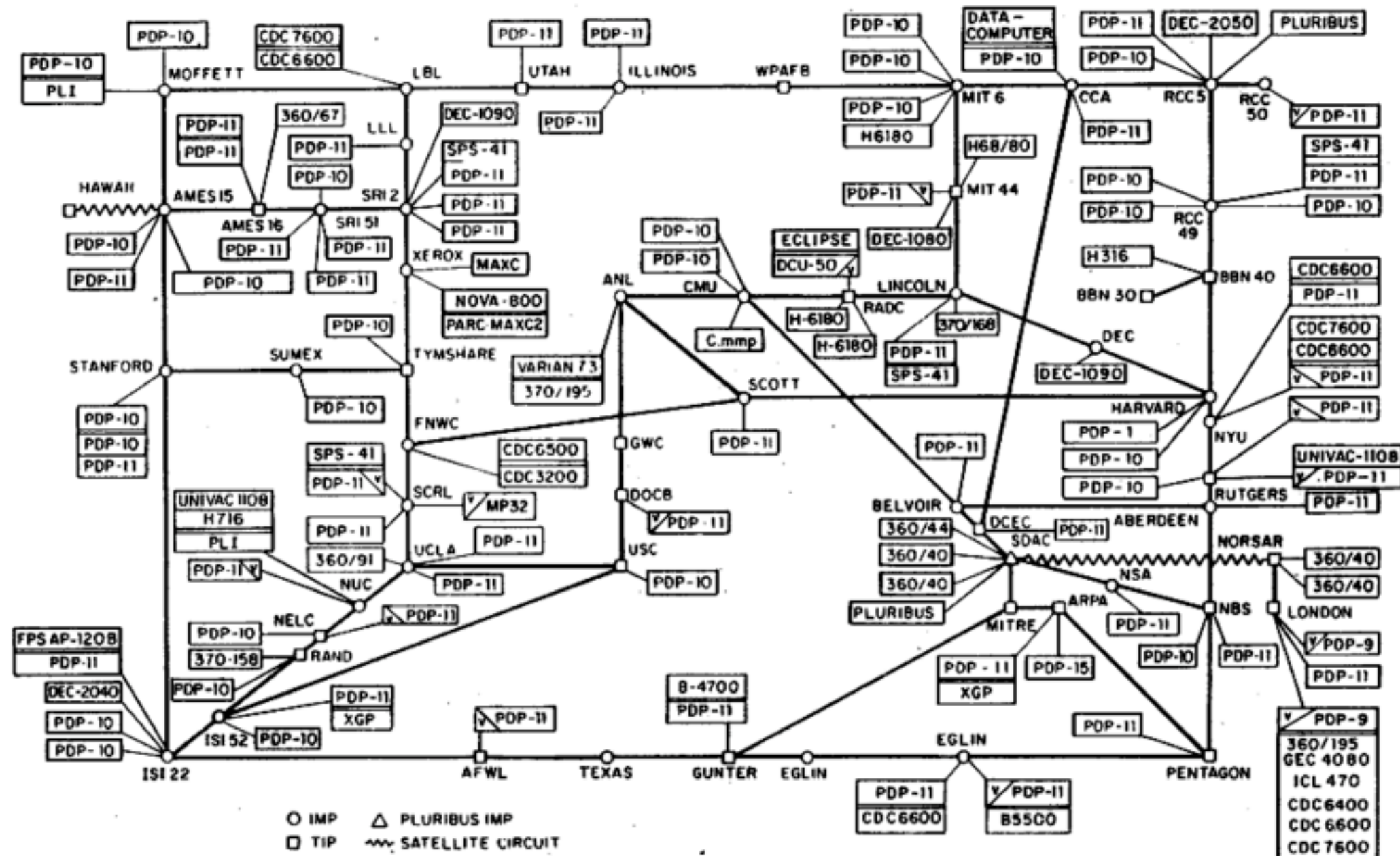


ESIP semi-annual meeting
washington, dc
6 january 2009

john wilbanks
creative commons / science commons

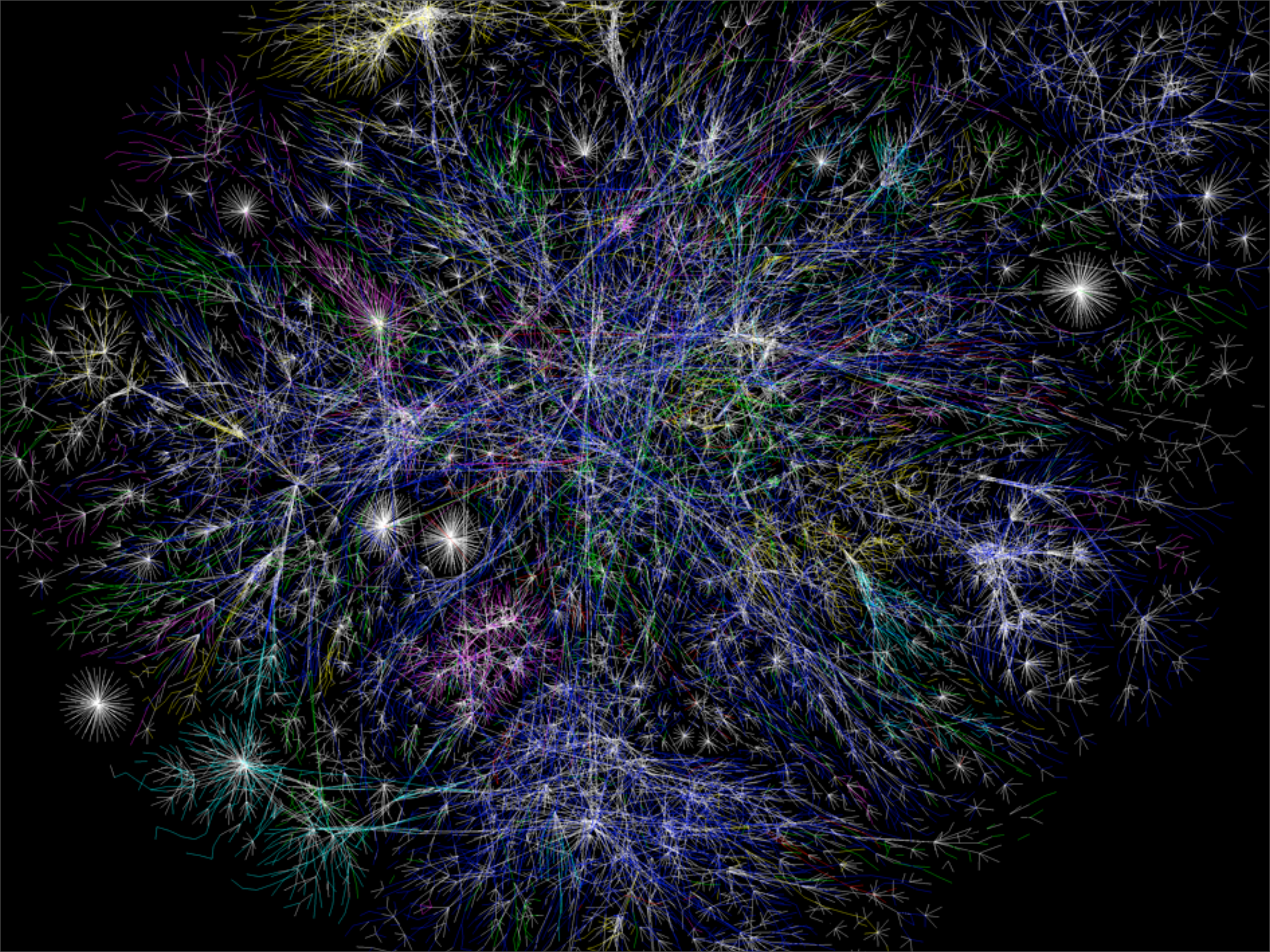


ARPANET LOGICAL MAP, MARCH 1977

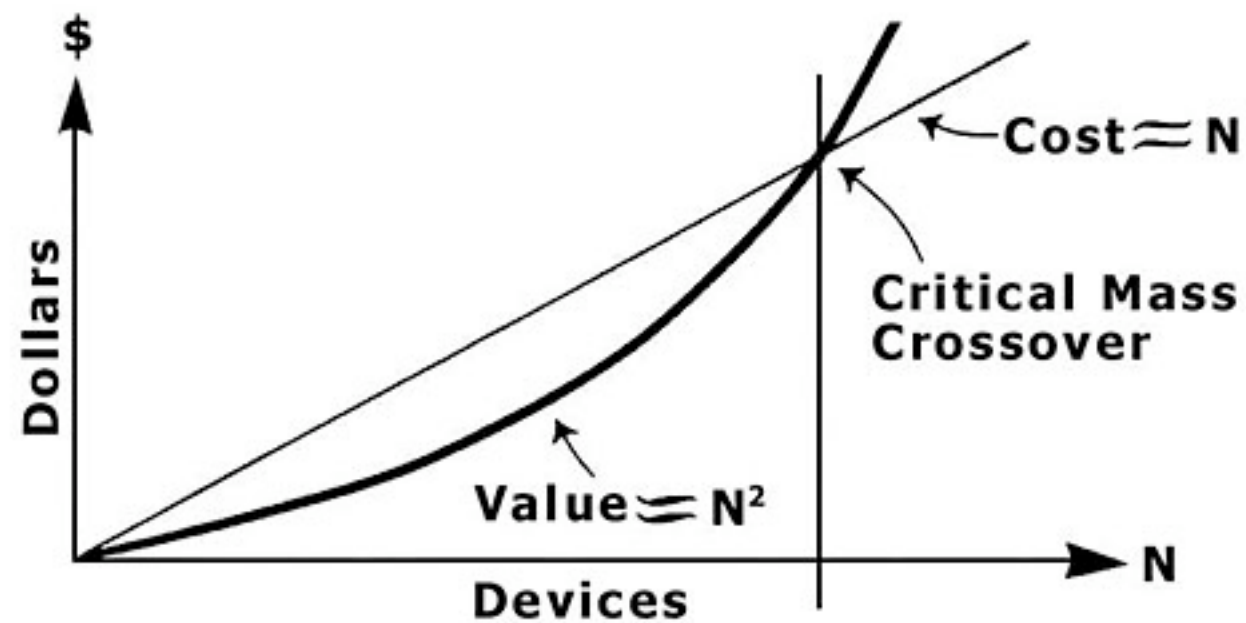


(PLEASE NOTE THAT WHILE THIS MAP SHOWS THE HOST POPULATION OF THE NETWORK ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE, NO CLAIM CAN BE MADE FOR ITS ACCURACY)

NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT (NECESSARILY) HOST NAMES



**The Systemic Value of Compatibly
Communicating Devices Grows as the
Square of Their Number:**



metcalfe's law

“information wants to be free”

“if free, and technically enabled,
information trends towards
connectivity and increased value”

information → knowledge?



digitization changes knowledge

journals, databases, ontologies, wikis, annotations...

why no disruptions like Metcalfe's
Law for knowledge?

disruptive processes can't be
planned in advance.

disruptive processes can't be
planned in advance.

planned innovation tends to be
incremental, and slow.

disruptive processes can't be
planned in advance.

planned innovation tends to be
incremental, and slow.

...and not innovative.







Philosophical Society of London
PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol I.

For Anno 1665, and 1666.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by T. N. for John Martyn at the Bell, a little with-
out Temple-Bar, and James Allestry in Duck-Lane,
Printers to the Royal Society.



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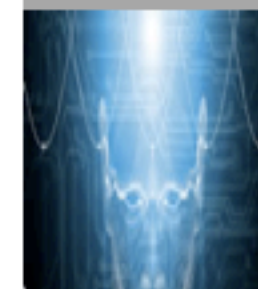
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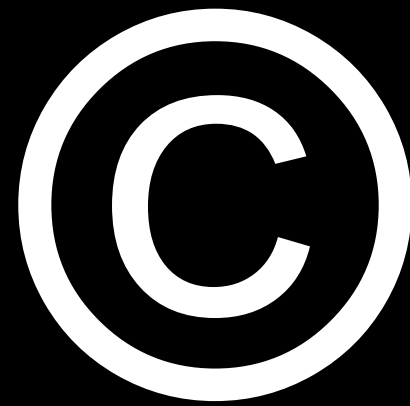


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I.

stable systems are ***resistant to change on multiple levels.***



creative expression

the container, not the facts.

the container, not the facts.

but © locks the container.

IGFBP-5 plays a role in the regulation of cellular senescence via a p53-dependent pathway and in aging-associated vascular diseases


IGFBP-5 plays a role in the
regulation of cellular senescence
via a p53-dependent pathway
and in aging-associated
vascular diseases

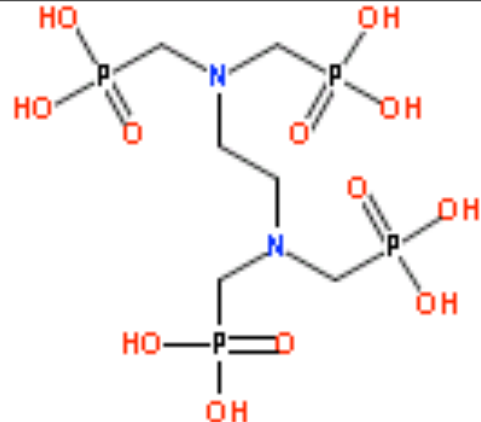
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14301

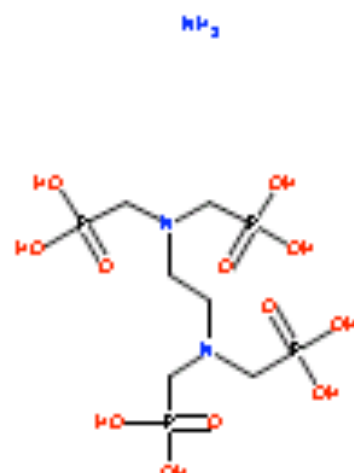


[load](#) [save](#) [zoom](#) [imol](#)

$C_6H_{20}N_2O_{12}P_4$

436.1242


142930

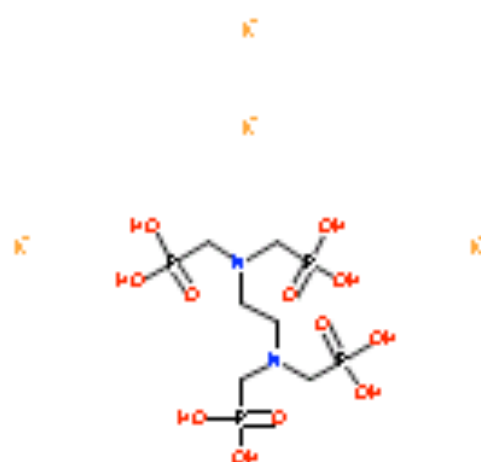


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$C_6H_{23}N_3O_{12}P_4$

453.1548


143228

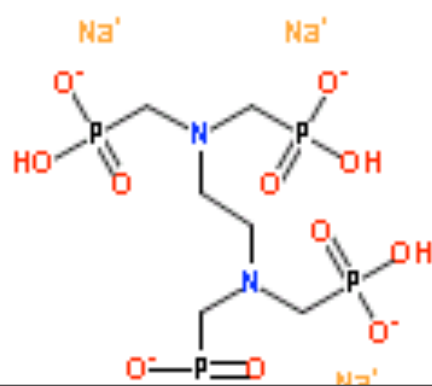


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$C_6H_{20}K_4N_2O_{12}P_4$

592.5153


145157

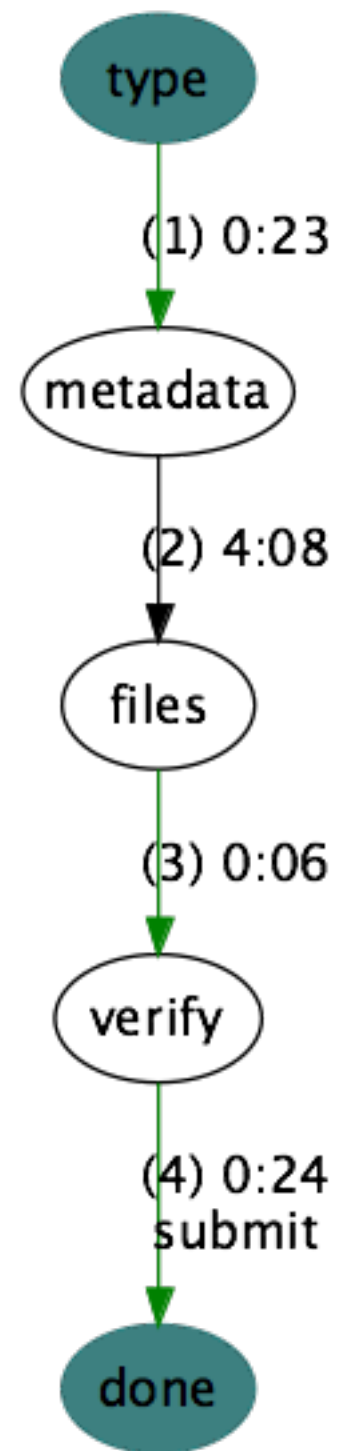


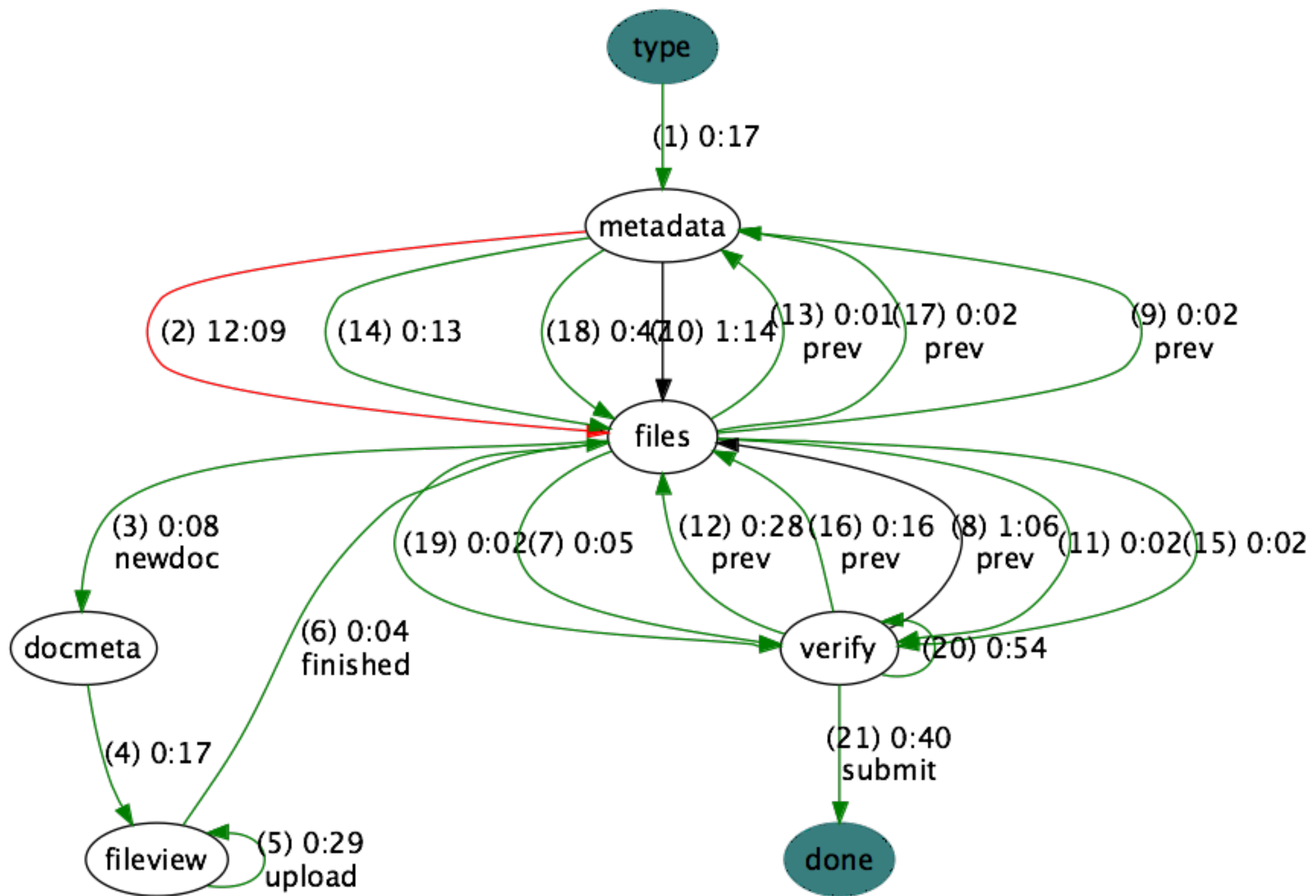
$C_6H_{15}N_2Na_5O_{12}P_4$

546.0334

creative
work?







40 minutes per year



"Behind one door is tenure - behind the other
is flipping burgers at McDonald's."

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Important Dates



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DASH repository

Procedural FAQ

Rights FAQ

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Office for Scholarly Communication

The goal of university research is the creation, dissemination, and preservation of knowledge. We collectively take this to be a good. It is an essential part of our duties as faculty members to distribute the fruits of our scholarship as widely as possible.

—Steven E. Hyman, Provost of Harvard University

Steven E. Hyman, Provost of Harvard University, has charged the Harvard University Library (HUL) with creating an Office for Scholarly Communication (OSC). The goal of the new Office for Scholarly Communication is to enable individual faculty members to distribute their scholarly writings in keeping with the University's long-standing policy that "when entering into agreements for the publication and distribution of copyrighted materials individuals will make arrangements that best serve the public interest."

The new Office for Scholarly Communication will be under the aegis of the distinguished historian Robert Darnton, who serves as Harvard's Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and Director of the University Library. Working in close collaboration with HUL's Office for Information Systems, the new OSC will oversee an open-access repository for current research.

According to Professor Darnton, "The open-access repository at Harvard is meant to promote openness in general. It will make the current scholarship of Harvard's faculty freely available everywhere in the world, just as the digitization of the books in Harvard's library will make learning accumulated since 1638 accessible worldwide. Taken together, these and other projects represent a commitment by Harvard to share its intellectual wealth. They belong to a cause that has gathered force over the centuries—the democratization of knowledge—and that now can be realized on a global scale, thanks to the progress of information technology.

"Put less grandly," Darnton stated, "the repository will implement the unanimous vote by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on February 12, 2008, to transfer nonexclusive copyrights of their scholarly articles to the President and Fellows of Harvard. The articles will be stored, preserved, and made freely accessible in digital form. Faculty members will retain the rights to their articles and will be able to make individual arrangements for their publication with peer-reviewed journals. And by taking advantage of an opt-out provision, they may choose not to share the rights to a particular article. The policy is meant to be collective but not coercive."

In a related move announced on May 7, the Harvard Law School faculty unanimously voted to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available online for free, making HLS the first law school to commit to open access. "The Harvard Law School faculty produces some of the most exciting, groundbreaking scholarship in the world," said Dean Elena Kagan. "Our decision to embrace 'open access' means that people everywhere can benefit from the ideas generated here at the Law School."

[Stuart M. Shieber](#), Harvard's James O. Welch, Jr., and Virginia B. Welch Professor of Computer Science, and the author of the motion accepted by

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Unanimous Vote in HLS**

In a move that will disseminate faculty research and scholarship as broadly as possible, the Harvard Law School faculty has unanimously voted to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available online for free, making HLS the first law school to commit to open access. [Full story](#)
>>

- **New NIH Public Access Policy**

The National Institutes of Health have adopted a revised public-access policy, under which the author's final, peer-reviewed manuscript of articles reporting research funded in whole or in part by NIH must be submitted to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central database, where the articles will be made publicly available within 12 months after publication. [Full story](#)
>>

- **The FAS Vote**

On February 12, 2008, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University adopted a policy under which FAS faculty members grant

CAVEAT LECTOR

Reader Beware!

« The dangers of reused code

Small institutions and repositories »

31 OCTOBRIS 2008

Miniature disasters and minor catastrophes

Part of: DSpace.

KT Tunstall's [wonderful song](#) is playing on Pandora as I type this, and it's just so fitting I have to use it as this post title!

This is a tale of beating DSpace and OS X with many, many rocks until they sorta-kind work. I present it here in hopes of sparing someone else considerable annoyance.

One of my best clients emailed me with a "please fix this link in my HTML item" request. Simple enough, right?

The said HTML item is nested in folders three deep. This means that DSpace's regular exporter [breaks](#), because it's not smart enough to create intermediate folders. Joy.

So I kicked that up to the dspace-tech list, and got a kind response from Larry Stone of MIT: "use the METS packager export instead." I did, and lo! it worked.

So I twiddled the file needing twiddling, zipped up the whole, and tried to put it back. First the METS ingester barfed because I'd zipped the *folder* containing all the files, not the files themselves. Okay, durrr, I felt stupid and zipped the files properly.

Then the METS ingester barfed because unbeknownst to me, Mac OS X's native zip utility adds OS X-specific junk into the zip file. Quite properly, the ingester said primly, "Your METS manifest doesn't match your actual files. Go forth and fix it." The solution to this little difficulty

the existing system is ***robust against disruption***



this is how evolved systems resist change:
at multiple levels, with multiple fail-safes.

2.

the “**digital commons**” presents us with a potential way out.



“the commons”

rivalrous

v.

non-rivalrous



small contributions.
snap-together licensing.
technically enabled.



“the commons”

“intellectual property”





knowledge rights



copyright



uses



unregulated



read

give



sell



sleep



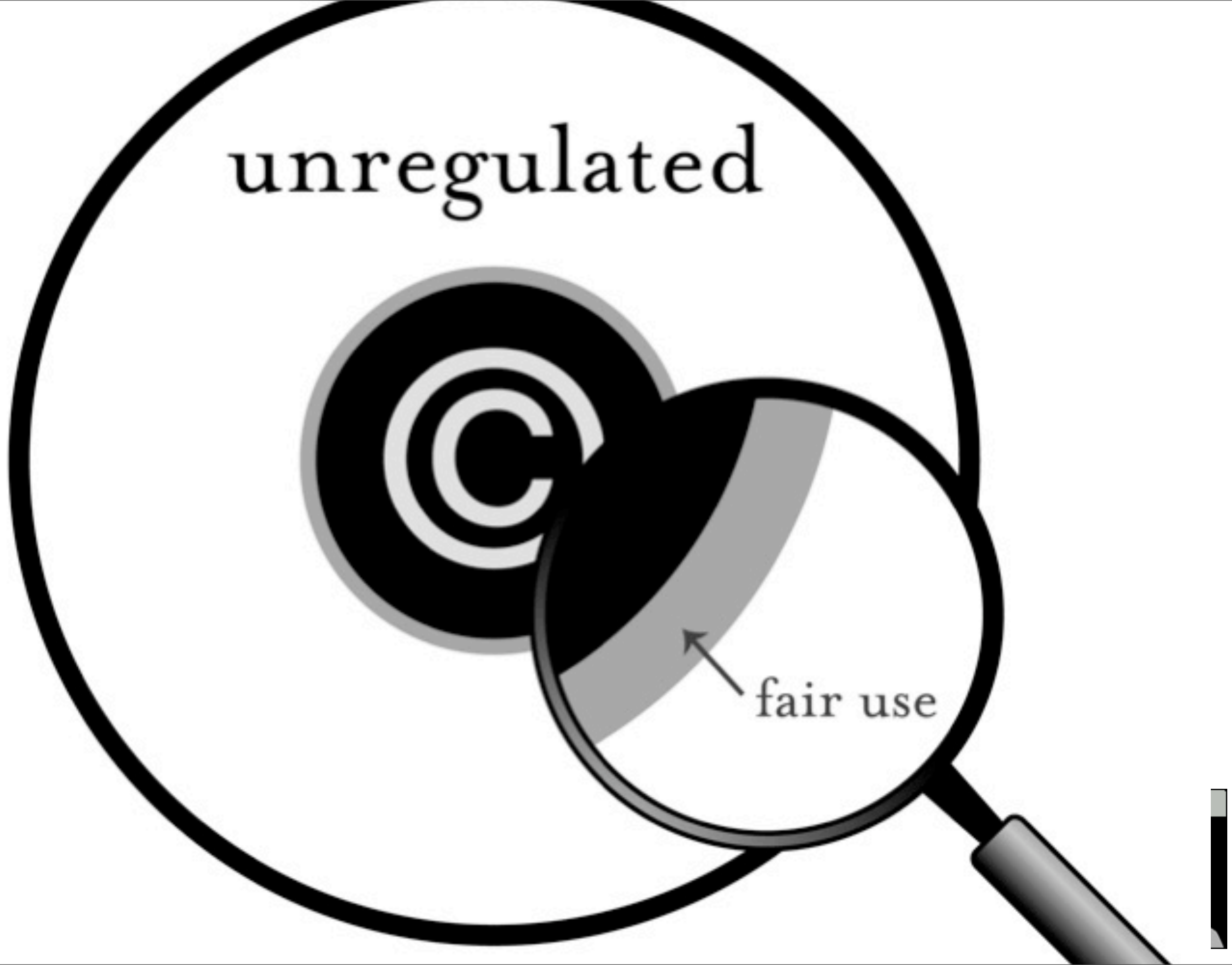
unregulated



unregulated

©

fair use



most
uses
free



most
regulated uses
commercial



couldn't
legally control
perfectly



copyright
regulates
“copies”



in digital world



every use

=

“copy”



thus, presumption:
every use
requires
permission



unregulated

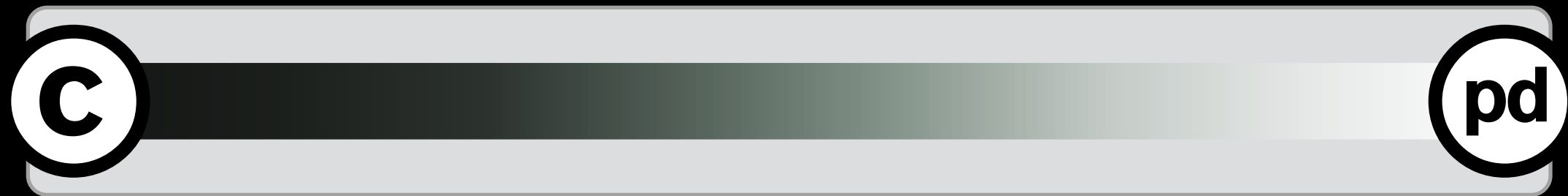


regulated



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All Rights
Reserved



No Rights
Reserved

Copyright

All Rights
Reserved



No Rights
Reserved

licensing

step 1: choose conditions



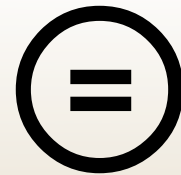
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Share Alike



Non-Commercial



No Derivative Works





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Ported to 50 Jurisdictions





160M

2003

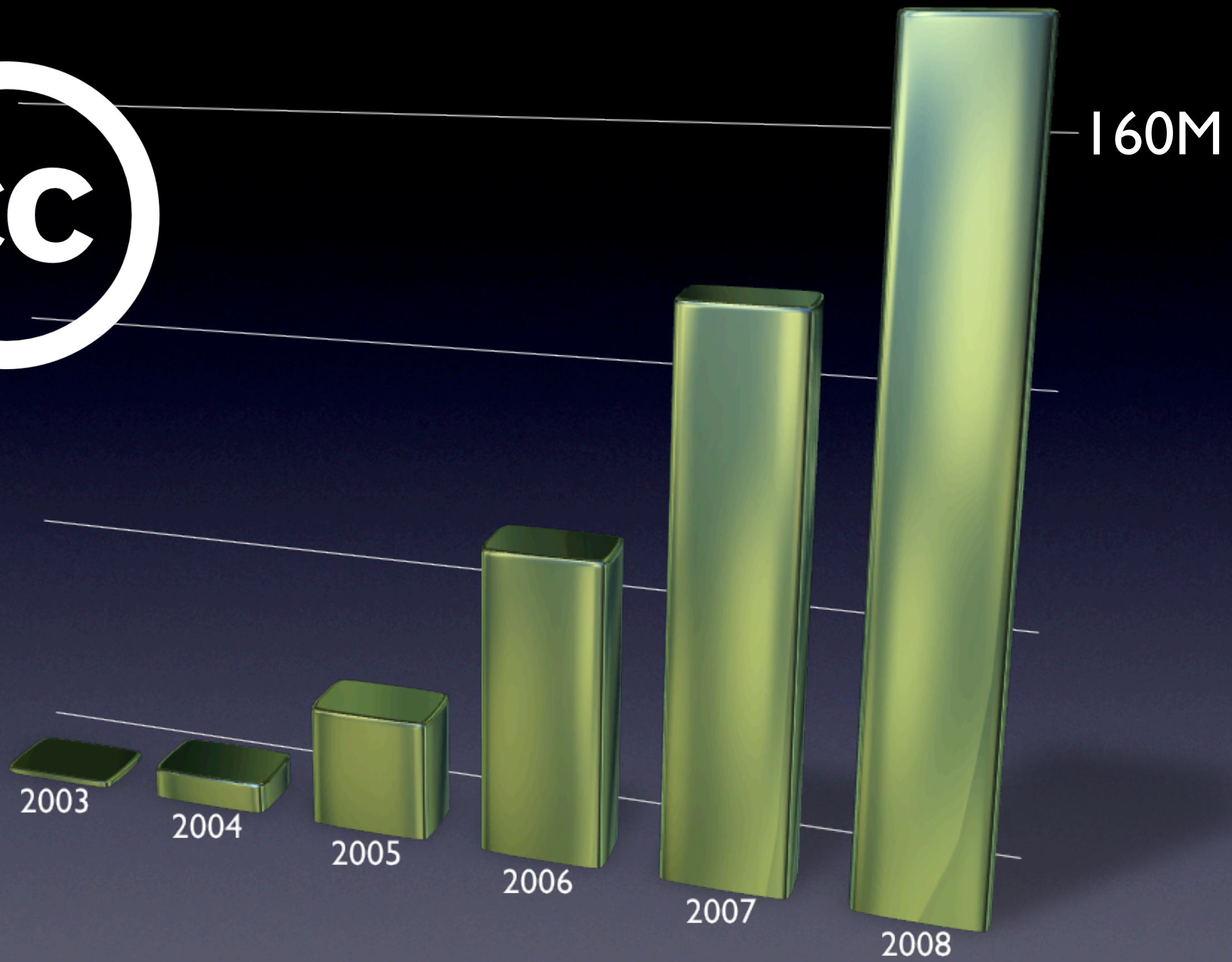
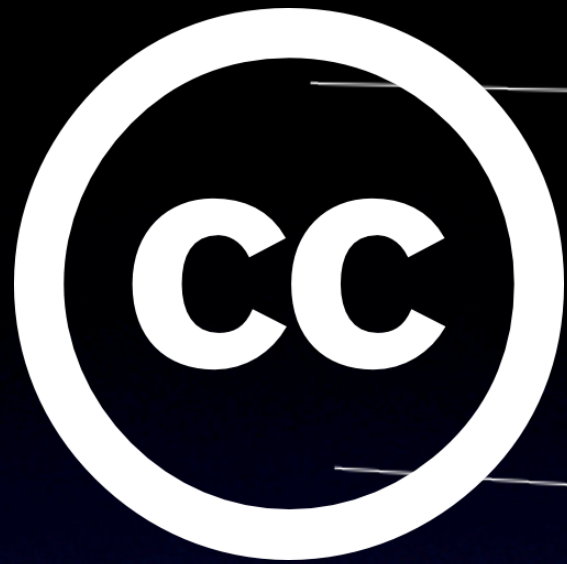
2004

2005

2006

2007

2008





solves the legal problem



but not the container
problem.



signal transduction pyramidal neurons

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In the absence of mossy fiber input, the CA3 **pyramidal neurons** exhibit ... of a number of genes involved in activity-dependent **signal transduction**, ...

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Enhanced Ras activity in **pyramidal neurons** induces cellular hypertrophy and ... Ras that can trigger distinct **signal transduction** pathways such as the ...

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[Signal transduction events mediated by the BDNF receptor gp ...](#)

Signal Transduction Mediated by the Truncated trkB Receptor Isoforms, trkB. ... BDNF expression in rat hippocampal neurons during maturation in vitro

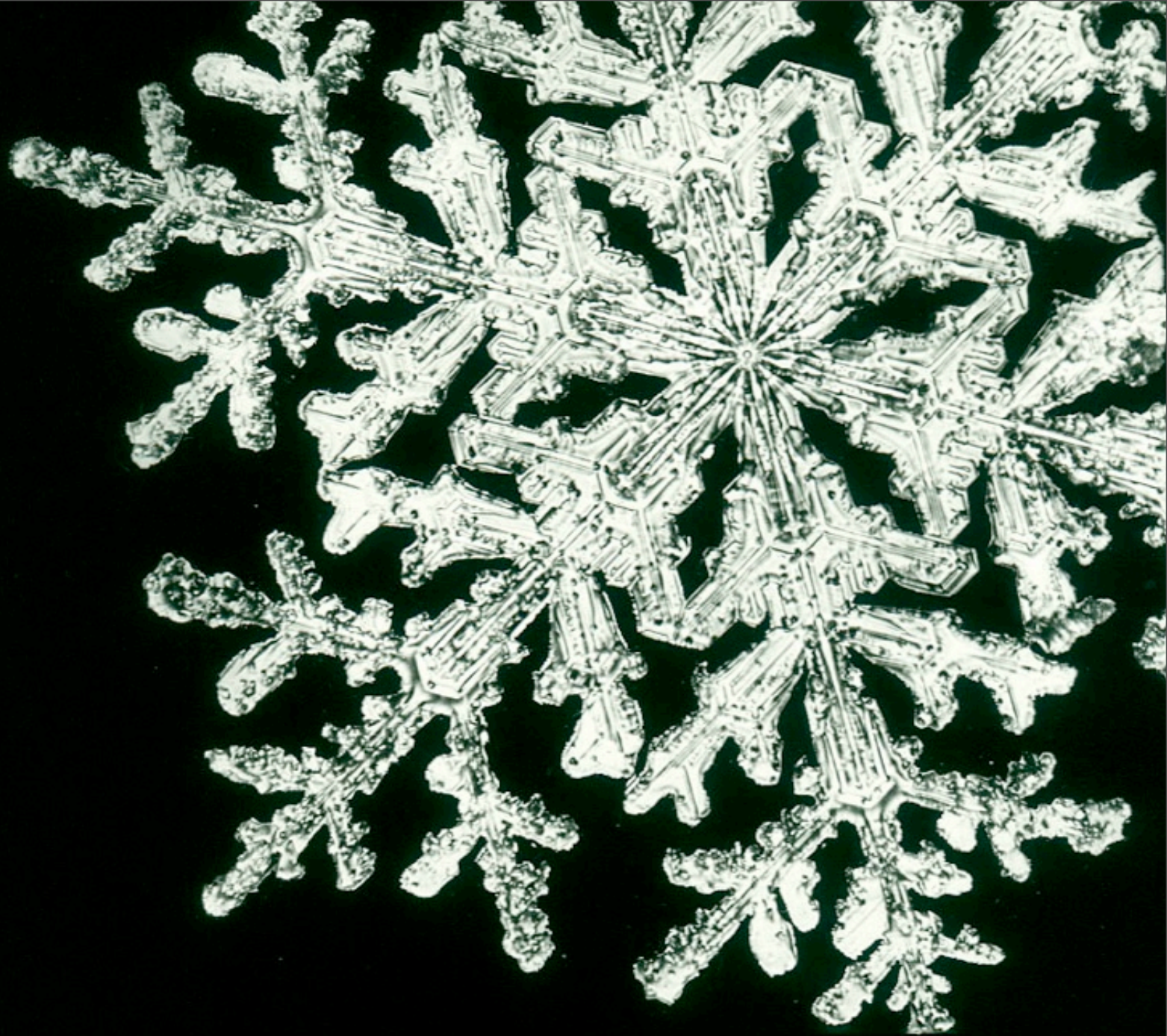
**over 200
years at
one paper/day**

what you want is
a ***list of genes.***

not a list of ***documents.***

building a web for data: the “semantic web”





databases as unique entities,
instead of nodes in a network

Past versions of this page [ctrl-h]

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\$3,501,474

Our Goal: \$6 million

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List of open source software packages

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of **open-source software packages**: [computer software](#) licensed under an [open-source license](#). Software that fits the [Free software definition](#) may be more appropriate; the [GNU](#) project in particular objects to their works being referred to as [open source](#). For more information about the philosophical background for open source software [movement](#) and [Open Source Initiative](#). However, nearly all software meeting the [Open Source Definition](#) also meets [The Free Software Definition](#) and vice versa. Software that m here.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Applied fields
 - 1.1 CAx
 - 1.1.1 Electronic design automation (EDA)
 - 1.2 Finance
 - 1.3 Integrated Library System
 - 1.4 Mathematics
 - 1.5 Modeling and Simulation
 - 1.6 Science
 - 1.6.1 Geographic Information Systems
 - 1.6.2 Plotting
 - 1.6.3 Scanning probe microscopy
 - 1.6.4 Microscope image processing
 - 1.6.5 Molecule viewer
 - 1.6.6 Bioinformatics
 - 1.6.7 Cheminformatics
 - 1.7 Statistics
- 2 Assistive technology

“packages”



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Press Room

[Canonical launches U.S.-based shop.ubuntu.com in time for holiday season](#)
18th Nov. 2008



scalable aggregation





not-software

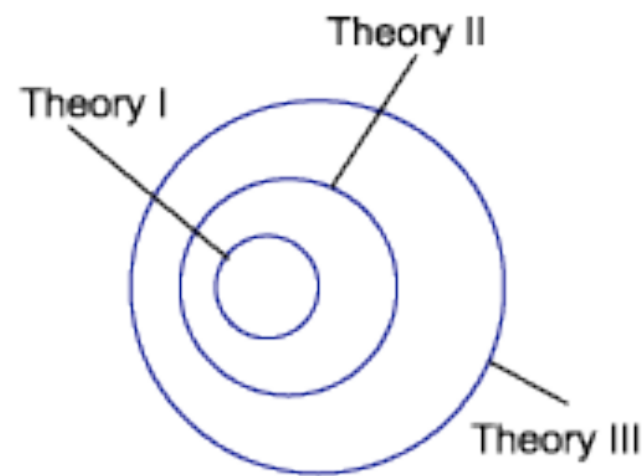
scalable

modular

lots of people
open licenses
community norms

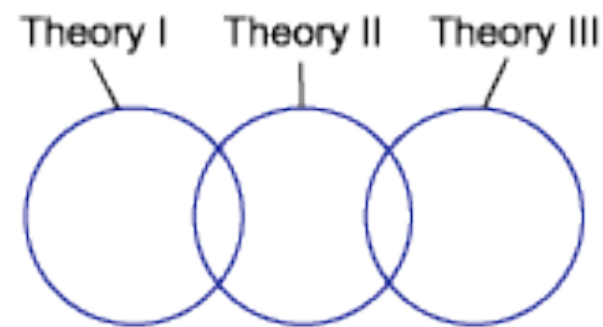
3.

reports from the front lines: ***building a commons is really, really hard.***



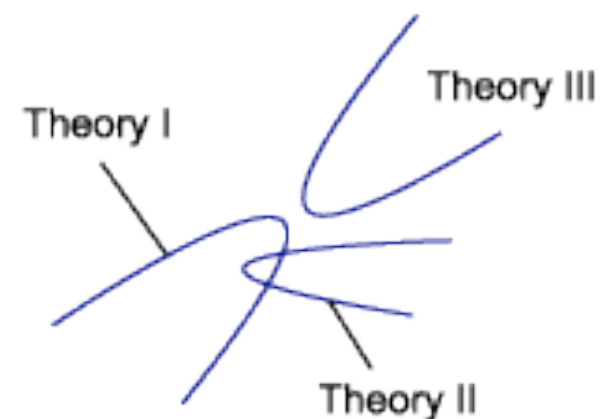
“Popper”

Each theory builds progressively on the theories preceding it.



“Kuhn”

Paradigms are incommensurate, and encompass some parts of previous paradigms but reject other parts.



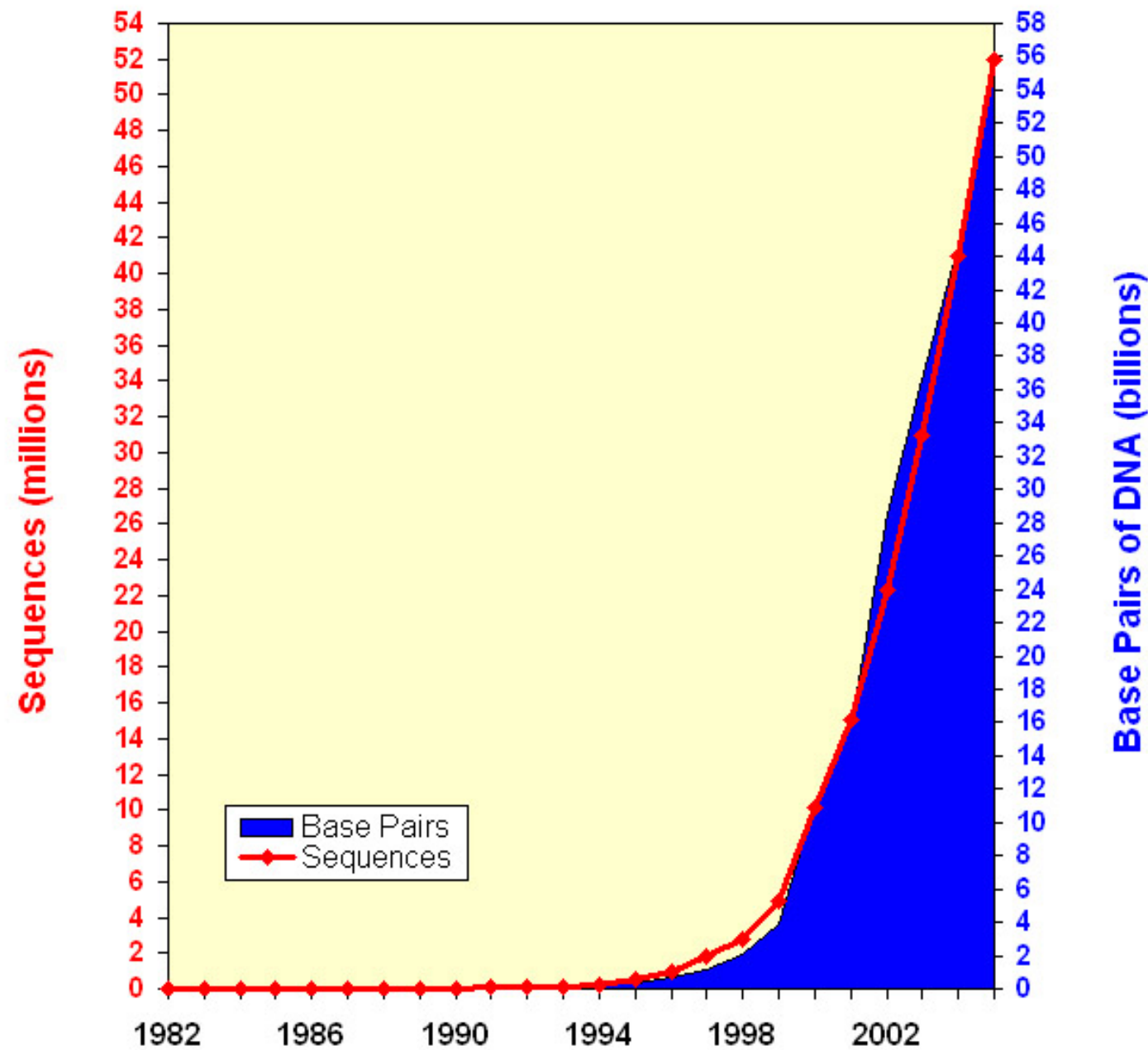
“Feyerabend”

Theories have little to do with previous theories, and are not coherent or consistent.

whichever we choose, we need some way
for computers to help us theorize, and to
leverage the work of others (either to build
on or to use in creative anarchy)

Growth of GenBank

(1982 - 2005)



exponential content growth

○ our brain capacity

5.00

3.75

2.50

1.25

0

1990

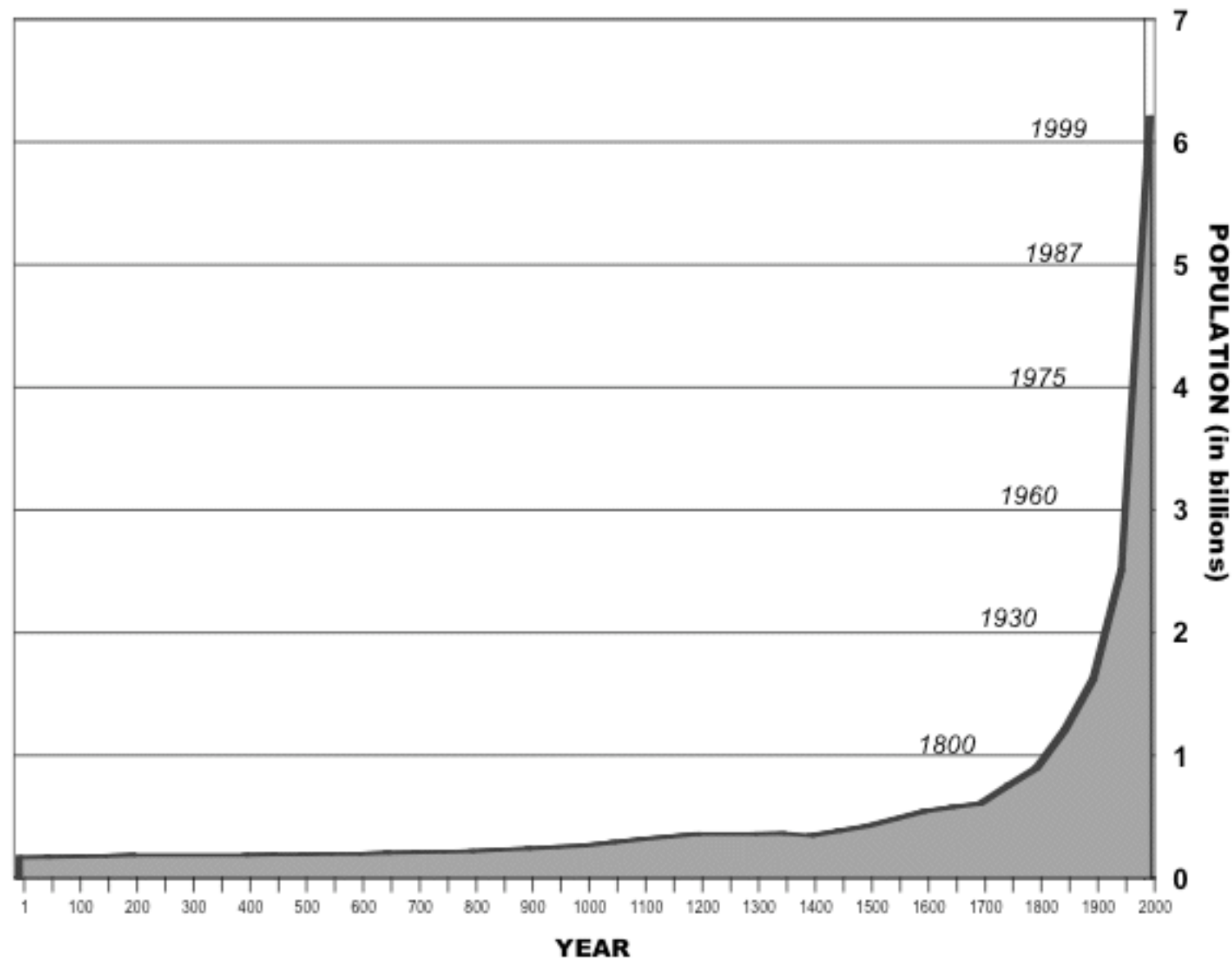
1994

1998

2002



Human Population Growth Since 1 A.D.



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but if we can work together...

open copyright, balanced incentives, and
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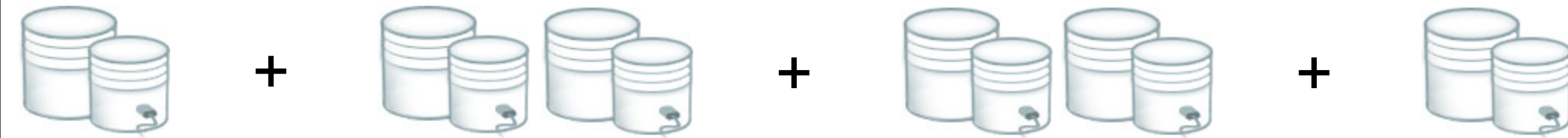
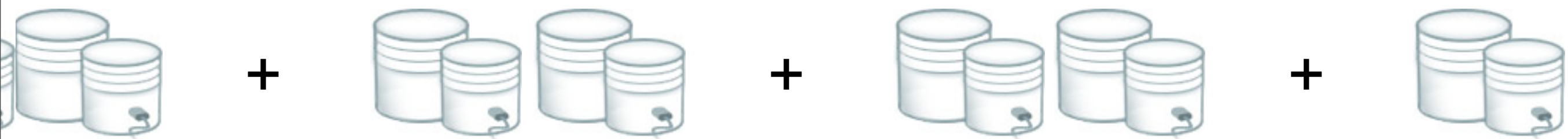
running policy code (w. SPARC)

OPEN DOORS AND OPEN MINDS:

What faculty authors can do to ensure open access to their work through their institution

COMPLYING WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY:

Copyright considerations and options





Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community interested in distributing data or databases under an "open access" structure. There are several definitions of "open" and "open access" on the Internet, including the [Open Knowledge Definition](#) and the [Budapest Declaration on Open Access](#); the protocol laid out herein is intended to conform to the Open Knowledge Definition and extend the ideas of the Budapest Declaration to data and databases.

This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind, but does specify the requirements for gaining and using the Science Commons Open Access Data Mark and metadata, by using legal tools and norms that conform to the protocol specified. This memo is available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 (unported jurisdiction) license and will be submitted to the World Wide Web Consortium for consideration.

The terms MUST, MUST NOT, and SHOULD are used herein as defined in [RFC 2119](#) ("Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels").

1. Intellectual foundation for the protocol

The motivation behind this memorandum is interoperability of scientific data.

The volume of scientific data, and the interconnectedness of the systems under study, makes integration of data a necessity. For example, life scientists must integrate data from across biology and chemistry to comprehend disease and discover cures, and climate change scientists must integrate data from wildly diverse disciplines to understand our current state and predict the impact of new policies.

The technical challenge of such integration is significant, although emerging technologies appear to be helping. But the forest of terms and conditions around data make integration difficult to legally perform in many cases. One approach might be to develop and recommend a single license: any data with this license can be integrated with any other data under this license.

But this approach, which implicitly builds on intellectual property rights and the ideas of licensing as understood in software and culture, is difficult to scale for scientific uses. There are too many databases under too many terms already, and it is unlikely that any one license or suite of licenses will have the correct mix of terms to gain critical mass and allow massive-scale machine integration of data.

Therefore we instead lay out principles for open access data and a protocol for implementing those principles, and we distribute an Open Access Data Mark and metadata for use on databases and data available under a successful implementation of the protocol.

~ ~ ~



conflicts with the protection instinct

conflicts with the protection instinct

the protection instinct is sometimes an instinct to
protect “freedom”





VISIBLE EARTH

A catalog of NASA images and animations of our home planet

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CSS Updated: June 08 2006



Webmaster: Goran Halusa

Project Manager: David Herring

NASA Official: Michael King

Database Updated: November 20 2006

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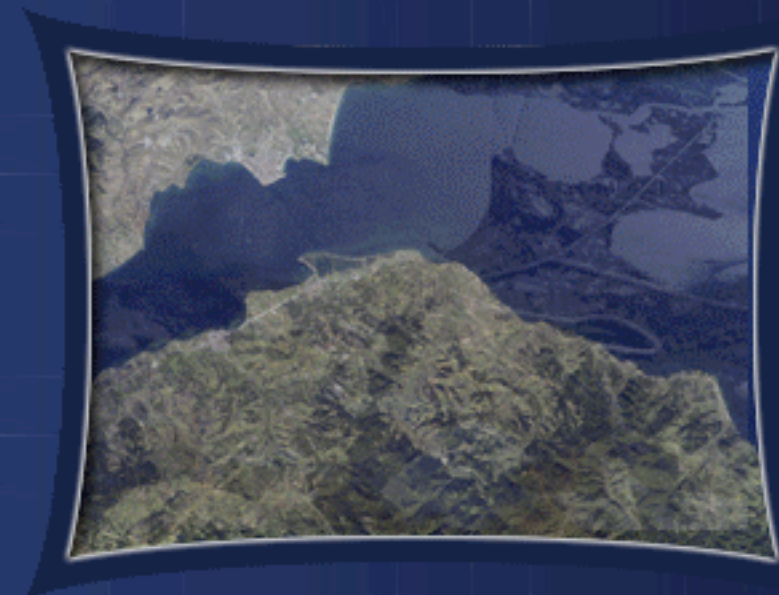
Short Version:

For astronaut photography of Earth accessed through this website, please state "Image courtesy of the Image Science & Analysis Laboratory, NASA Johnson Space Center." We recommend that the caption for any photograph published include the unique photo number (Mission-Roll-Frame), and our website (<http://eol.jsc.nasa.gov>) so that others can locate or obtain copies when needed. We always appreciate notification of beneficial uses of astronaut photography of Earth—information on your applications. This will help us continue to maintain these services for the public. Send e-mail to jsc-earthweb@mail.nasa.gov.

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Oceans and Coasts

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Interagency Working Group On Ocean And Coastal Mapping

The Oceans and Coasts community page is organized around coastal and ocean framework data, or data that is needed for research, planning and management of coastal and ocean resources. These data include, but are not limited to, bathymetry, shoreline, sea floor mapping, habitat, landcover, seismic data, fisheries, and marine boundaries. This community seeks to provide access to these data, clearinghouses, and applications; as well as information about the activities, programs, and committees that support the ocean and coastal community.

The Oceans and Coast community is co-led by the Interagency Working Group on Ocean Coastal Mapping and the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Marine and Coastal Spatial Data Committee.

Quick Start - □

Welcome to geodata.gov

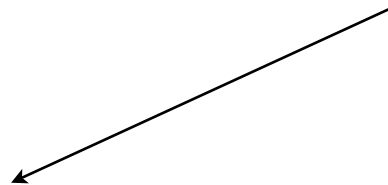
Your One Stop for Finding Geographic Data

geodata.gov will help you:

- [Find Data or Map Services](#)
- [Make a Map](#)
- [Browse Community Information](#)
- [Cooperate on Data Access](#)
- [Publish your Data and Maps](#)

Save searches, maps, and metadata to re-use later. A [registration process](#) opens up personalization options.

We invite you to explore ... [Quick Start Guide](#) to learn more about the main features of geodata.gov



Open Source
Data Integration

a repository of ***ontologies,***
namespaces, and ***integrated***
databases.

e pluribus unum.

Bundles

The Neurocommons [RDF distribution](#) is organized into modules or "bundles". Following is list of what's provided. Each has its own page of documentation.

Bundle	Description	Documentation
Derived from MeSH:		
mesh/mesh-skos	MeSH hierarchy represented using SKOS	/mesh/mesh-skos
mesh/qualified-headings	MeSH qualified headings - defines one URI for each valid major/minor heading combination	/mesh/qualified-headings
Derived from Medline:		
medline/subject-headings	Medline: NLM MeSH subject headings for all articles	/medline/subject-headings
medline/titles-years	Medline: title and year of publication for each article	/medline/titles-years
Ontologies:		
obo/all	All OBO ontologies	/obo/all
galen	Galen ontology	/galen
skos	W3C SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System) ontology	/skos
mesh-eswc06	Supporting ontology for conversion of MeSH hierarchy to RDF	/mesh-eswc06
sciencecommons	Ad hoc Science Commons ontology	/sciencecommons
bams	BAMS (Brain Architecture Management System)	/bams
senselab	Senselab	/senselab
nci-thesaurus	NCI thesaurus	/nci-thesaurus
Derived from NCBI:		
ncbi/goa	NCBI Gene Ontology annotations	/ncbi/goa
ncbi/homologene	NCBI Homologene selection	/ncbi/homologene
ncbi/gene-info	NCBI Gene gene synonyms extraction	/ncbi/gene-info
ncbi/gene-pubmed	Links from NCBI Gene to Medline	/ncbi/gene-pubmed
Other:		
addgene	Addgene plasmid catalog	/addgene
neurocommons-text	Neurocommons text processing pilot	/neurocommons-text
aba	ABA (Allen Brain Atlas)	/aba

we can transform complex queries into links

```
prefix go: <http://purl.org/obo/owl/GO#>
prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
prefix mesh: <http://purl.org/commons/record/mesh/>
prefix sc: <http://purl.org/science/owl/sciencecommons/>
prefix ro: <http://www.obofoundry.org/ro/ro.owl#>

select ?genename ?processname
where
{ graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/pubmesh>
  { ?paper ?p mesh:D017966 .
    ?article sc:identified_by_pmid ?paper.
    ?gene sc:describes_gene_or_gene_product_mentioned_by ?article.
  }
  graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/goa>
  { ?protein rdfs:subClassOf ?res.
    ?res owl:onProperty ro:has_function.
    ?res owl:someValuesFrom ?res2.
    ?res2 owl:onProperty ro:realized_as.
    ?res2 owl:someValuesFrom ?process.
  }
  graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/20070416/classrelations>
  {{ ?process <http://purl.org/obo/owl/obo#part_of> go:GO_0007166 }
    union
    { ?process rdfs:subClassOf go:GO_0007166 } }
  ?protein rdfs:subClassOf ?parent.
  ?parent owl:equivalentClass ?res3.
  ?res3 owl:hasValue ?gene.
}
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/gene>
{ ?gene rdfs:label ?genename }
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/20070416>
{ ?process rdfs:label ?processname }
```

Mesh: Pyramidal Neurons



Pubmed: Journal Articles



Entrez Gene: Genes



GO: Signal Transduction

mesh:D017966

go:GO_0007166

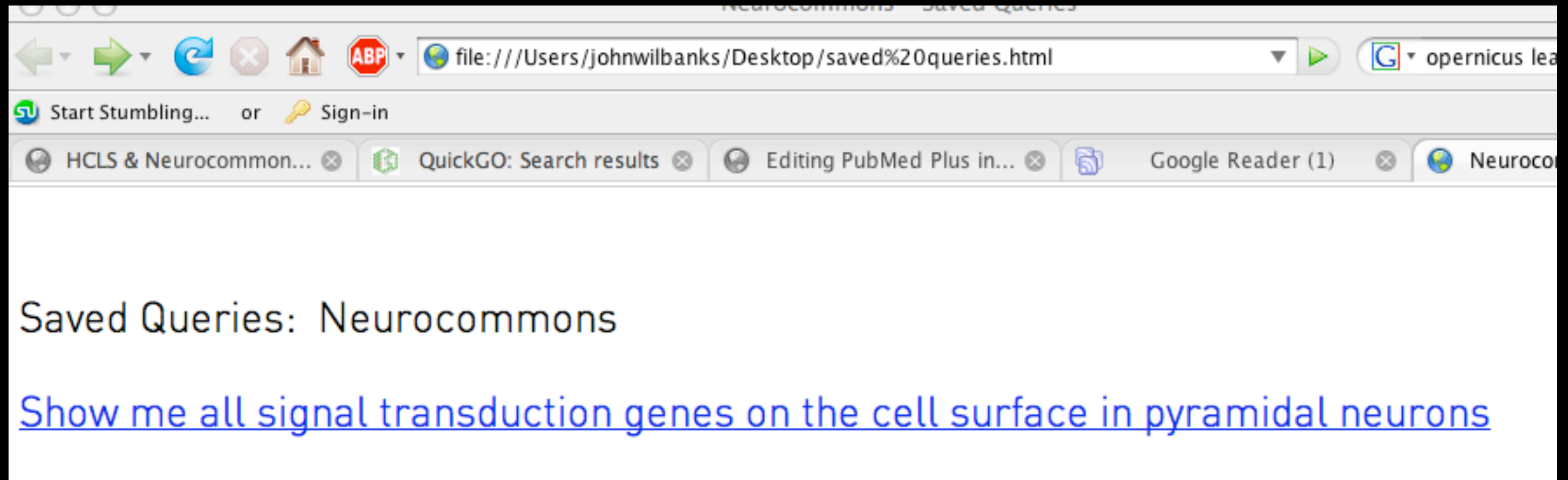
go:GO_0007166

DRD1, 1812
ADRB2, 154
ADRB2, 154
DRD1IP, 50632
DRD1, 1812
DRD2, 1813
GRM7, 2917
GNG3, 2785
GNG12, 55970
DRD2, 1813
ADRB2, 154
CALM3, 808
HTR2A, 3356
DRD1, 1812
SSTR5, 6755
MTNR1A, 4543
CNR2, 1269
HTR6, 3362
GRIK2, 2898
GRIN1, 2902
GRIN2A, 2903
GRIN2B, 2904
ADAM10, 102
GRM7, 2917
LRP1, 4035
ADAM10, 102
ASCL1, 429
HTR2A, 3356
ADRB2, 154
PTPRG, 5793
EPHA4, 2043
NRTN, 4902
CTNND1, 1500

adenylate cyclase activation
adenylate cyclase activation
arrestin mediated desensitization of G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
dopamine receptor signaling pathway
dopamine receptor, adenylate cyclase activating pathway
dopamine receptor, adenylate cyclase inhibiting pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway
G-protein signaling, coupled to cyclic nucleotide second messenger
G-protein signaling, coupled to cyclic nucleotide second messenger
G-protein signaling, coupled to cyclic nucleotide second messenger
G-protein signaling, coupled to cyclic nucleotide second messenger
G-protein signaling, coupled to cyclic nucleotide second messenger
glutamate signaling pathway
glutamate signaling pathway
glutamate signaling pathway
glutamate signaling pathway
integrin-mediated signaling pathway
negative regulation of adenylate cyclase activity
negative regulation of Wnt receptor signaling pathway
Notch receptor processing
Notch signaling pathway
serotonin receptor signaling pathway
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activation (dimerization)
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway
Wnt receptor signaling pathway

we can transform complex queries into links

we can transform complex queries into links



we can help scholars “remix” queries

```
prefix go: <http://purl.org/obo/owl/GO#>
prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
prefix mesh: <http://purl.org/commons/record/mesh/>
prefix sc: <http://purl.org/science/owl/sciencecommons/>
prefix ro: <http://www.obofoundry.org/ro/ro.owl#>
```

```
select ?genename ?processname
where
```

```
{ graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/pubmesh>
```

```
  { ?paper ?p mesh:D009369 . Mesh: Cancer
    ?article sc:identified_by_pmid ?paper.
    ?gene sc:describes_gene_or_gene_product_mentioned_by ?article.
  }
```

```
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/goa>
```

```
  { ?protein rdfs:subClassOf ?res.
    ?res owl:onProperty ro:has_function.
    ?res owl:someValuesFrom ?res2.
    ?res2 owl:onProperty ro:realized_as.
    ?res2 owl:someValuesFrom ?process.
  }
```

```
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/20070416/classrelations>
```

```
  {{?process <http://purl.org/obo/owl/obo#part_of> go:GO_0006610}
   union
```

```
  {?process rdfs:subClassOf go:GO_0006610 }}
  ?protein rdfs:subClassOf ?parent.
  ?parent owl:equivalentClass ?res3.
  ?res3 owl:hasValue ?gene.
}
```

GO: Ribosomal Protein

```
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/gene>
```

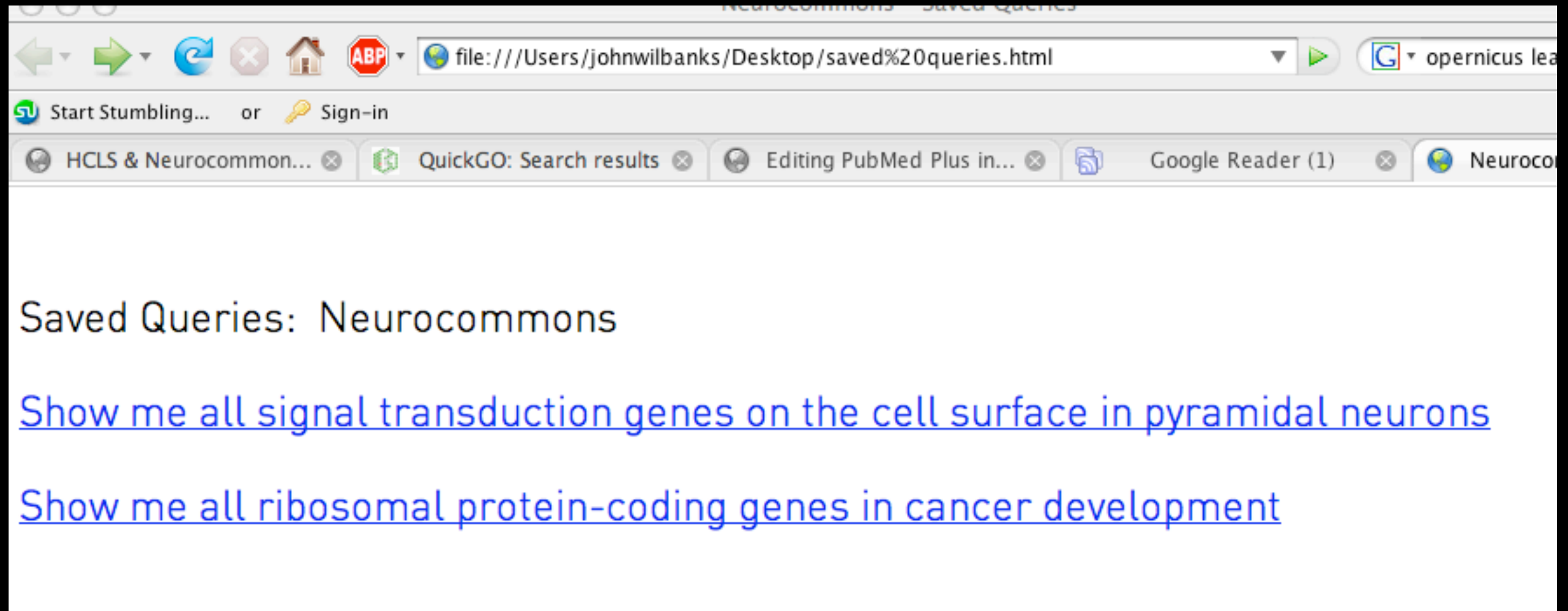
```
  { ?gene rdfs:label ?genename }
```

```
graph <http://purl.org/commons/hcls/20070416>
```

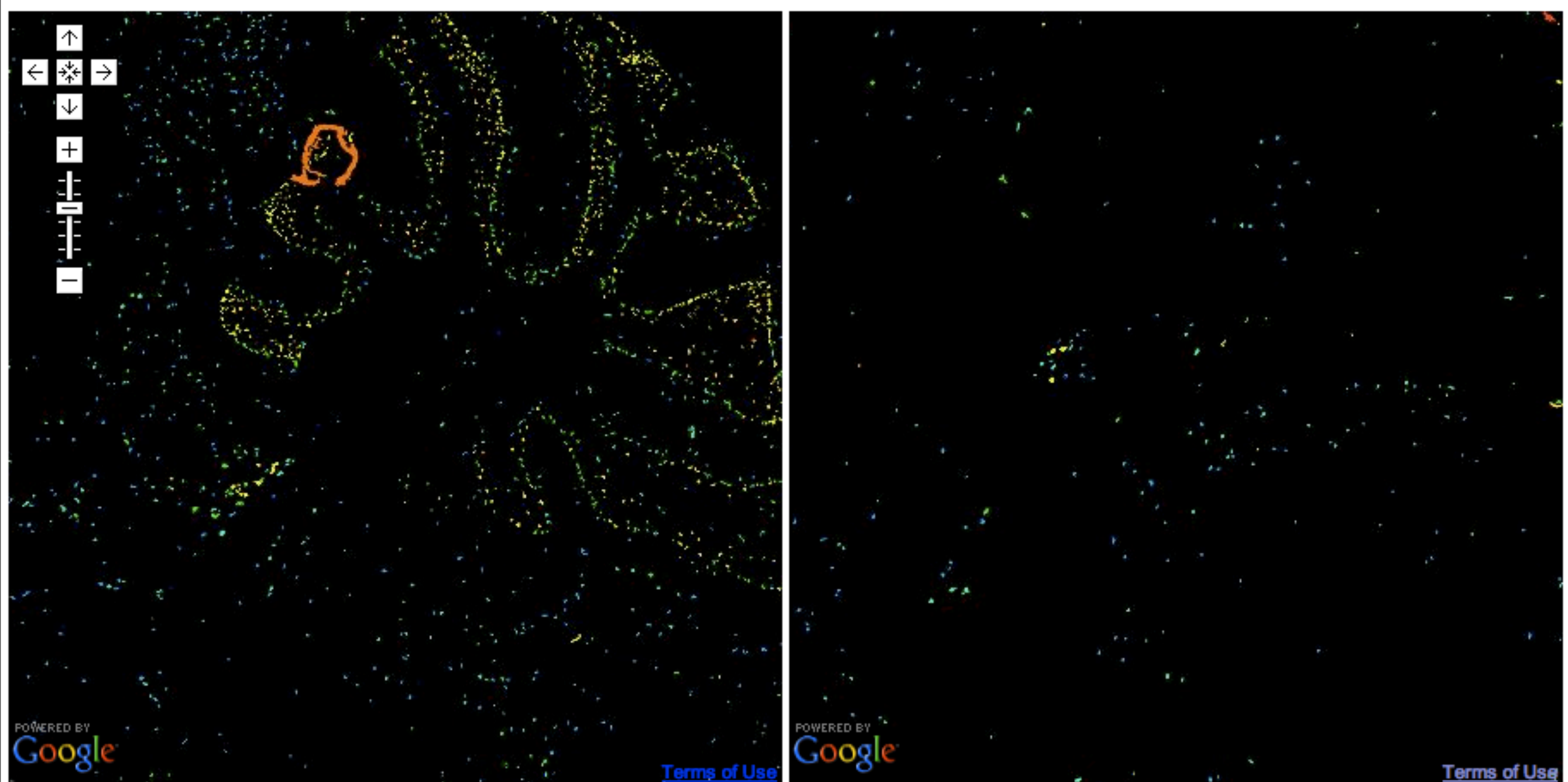
```
  { ?process rdfs:label ?processname }
```

```
}
```

we can build a corpus of queries as links



we can re-use cultural tools for scholarship



conclusion?

don't wait.



OBIF



Ontology for Biomedical Investigations (OBIF) | OBIF Wiki | obif.owl | Issue tracker | OBO Foundry

Investigation Site

Class: http://purl.obofoundry.org/obo/OBIF_0000225

(*and* role

(*disjoint-with* nutrient-role study-personnel-role patient-role regulatory-role drug-role study-participant-role vector-role reference-role))

definition: Investigation site is a role borne by a site realized in an investigation which is located at the site

curation status: metadata-incomplete

preferred term: Investigation site

example of usage: A field, a laboratory, a medical institute, a pharmaceutical company

definition source: source pending

editor note: solution2: site is related to trial used located_in relation – site can bear the role

editor note: solution1: is a physical location, should maybe go under processual context, and then be used in conjunction with the located relation

editor note: site is a material (building) having the role site

definition editor: Jennifer Fostel

Subject of: location_of, participates_in, is_proxy_for, proper_part_of, derives_from, relationship, transformed_into, has_proper_part, is_output_of, is_realized_as, part_of, has_integral_part, derived_into, is_input_of, ObsoleteProperty, agent_in, has_part, integral_part_of, contains, transformation_of, has_improper_part, improper_part_of, located_in, contained_in, adjacent_to

Object of: location_of, is_proxy_for, proper_part_of, derives_from, relationship, transformed_into, has_proper_part, part_of, has_participant, has_integral_part, derived_into, has_output, ObsoleteProperty, has_part, has_input, integral_part_of, contains, transformation_of, is_realization_of, has_improper_part, improper_part_of, located_in, contained_in, has_role, adjacent_to, has_agent

Trying to use the Firefox [tabulator extension](#) to view this resource? Click [here](#).

use existing systems.

Article Authoring Add-in v1.0 for Microsoft Office Word 2007

The Article Authoring Add-in enables authors and editors to open and save Microsoft Office Word files in the National Library of Medicine's NLM XML format, a file format that is used in the publishing and archiving of scientific and technical articles. Beyond its core file format capabilities, the add-in enables additional metadata to be captured at the authoring stage and enables semantic information to be preserved through the publishing process, which is essential for enabling search and semantic analysis once the articles are archived at information repositories. The add-in also aims at simplifying the authoring, submission, and interaction process between authors and journals.

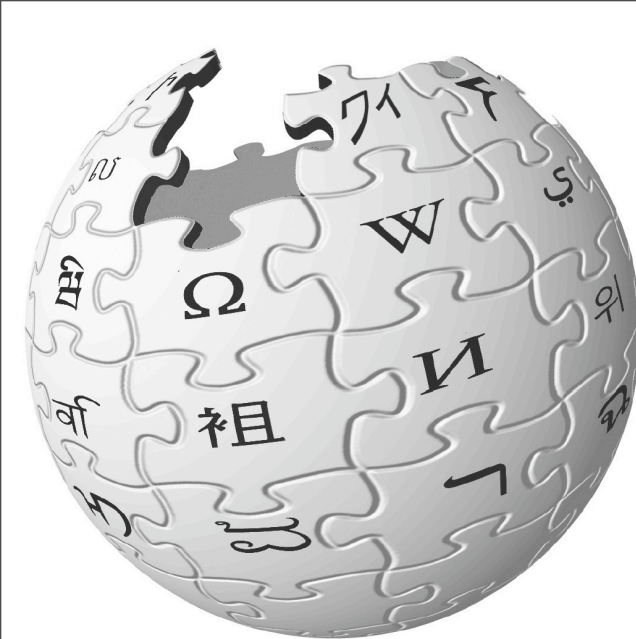
- [Download the Article Authoring Add-in for Microsoft Office Word 2007](#)
- [Read about this project in Pablo Fernicola's MSDN blog](#)
Pablo Fernicola is a Group Manager in Live Labs who focuses on varying aspects of work related to scientific and scholarly communication, publishing, and knowledge dissemination.
- [Watch a video to see the add-in at work](#) (youtube.com)

Creative Commons Add-in v1.0 for Microsoft Office

This add-in for Microsoft Office Word 2007, Office PowerPoint 2007, and Office Excel 2007 enables individuals to embed a Creative Commons license directly into their Microsoft Office documents. The add-in allows an author of a Microsoft Office document to choose a Creative Commons license from those available on the Creative Commons Web site (by using the Creative Commons Web service). The embedded license links directly to its online representation on the Creative Commons Web site while a machine-readable representation is stored in the Office Open XML document. By using Creative Commons licenses, you can express your intentions regarding how others may use your work.

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hack around problems.



Trackback

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **trackback** is one of three types of [linkbacks](#), methods for [Web](#) authors to request notification when somebody [links](#) to one of their documents who is linking, and so referring, to their articles. Some [weblog](#) software programs, such as [Wordpress](#), [Movable Type](#), [Typo](#) and [Community Server](#) all the links in a published article can be [pinged](#) when the article is published. The term is used colloquially for any kind of linkback.

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- 3 Software support
- 4 Spam
- 5 See also
- 6 References
- 7 External links

History

The TrackBack specification was created by [Six Apart](#), which first implemented it in its [Movable Type](#) blogging software in August 2002.^[1] The in most other blogging tools. Six Apart started a working group in February 2006 to improve the Trackback protocol with the goal to eventually h by the [IETF](#). One notable blogging service that does not support trackback is [Blogger](#). Instead, Blogger provides "backlinks" ^[2], which allow use infrastructure to show links between blog entries.

Function

A trackback is an acknowledgment. This acknowledgment is sent via a network signal ([ping](#)) from the originating site to the receiving site. The originator indicating its worthiness. Trackback requires both sites to be trackback-enabled in order to establish this communication. Trackback o physically linked to the receiving site.

create new ways to measure.

build your own commons.

thank you

wilbanks@creativecommons.org

<http://sciencecommons.org>